Matter of Fact . . . . . By Joseph Alsop

Asian Stake Decupled

THE WAR in Viet-Nam is going badly. It may well go worse before the monsoon ends. It can even end in a disastrous defeat this year, if President Johnson has not crossed the psychological Rubicon that lies between brandishing American power and applying American power in deadly earnest.

Alsop

Repeated journeys to study the situation on the spot have by now totted up to close to a year of this reporter's life spent in Viet-Nam, in addition to several years spent elsewhere in Asia.

Hence an attempt to summarize the present state of the Vietnamese problem may not be out of order, on the eve of an annual vacation which is likely to end with still another journey to Viet-Nam.

EAST ASIA is an immensely complex region, with a history both altogether different from European-Western history and immeasurably longer. Normally, wise men who have never read Asian history and have never been in Asia, apparently believe that Asian problems can be judged by European standards. Thus it is now fashionable to proclaim that the United States has "no vital stake" in Viet-Nam.

In reality, the United States had a vital stake in Viet-Nam from the very outset—long before that stake had been approximately decupled, as it has been in the present state of the problem. If President Eisenhower had not moved to protect this vital American interest, the consequences would have been as follows:

First, this American failure to oppose aggression in Viet-Nam would have enormously increased the difficulty of honoring our commitments elsewhere in Southeast Asia. For instance, the defense of Thailand, to which the United States is solemnly pledged, would have become all but impossible without the gravest risk of a third world war.

SECOND, the difficulty above-mentioned would have flowed, in quite a large part, from the loss of the historic American position as a major Pacific power. Changes of orientation in Japan and the Philippines, even deeper changes in places like Taiwan and South Korea, would have led to the virtual expulsion of American power from the western Pacific. The United States would have had to "pull back to Hawaii," as Gen. Maxwell Taylor put it to President Johnson.

After "pulling back to Hawaii," the United States would be unable to bring to bear any real power, except strategic nuclear power, on the far shore of the Pacific—let alone Southeast Asia and the coasts of the Indian Ocean, as was oddly suggested by one who evidently had not bothered to explore the limits of normal air and naval action.

President Eisenhower was unwilling to lose this supposedly non-vital stake in the Pacific, to defend which this country sent millions of men to fight overseas in World War II and in Korea. He therefore committed the United States to the protection of South Viet-Nam. President Kennedy then greatly increased that commitment. President Johnson has again increased it, far beyond the level reached by President Kennedy.

These increases of commitment have had a hardly noticed side-effect, however. The effect has been to multiply the original American stake in Viet-Nam by an enormous factor — perhaps as much as tenfold.

The original stake, summarized above, was certainly high enough. Nowadays, however, the effects of an American defeat in Viet-Nam will no longer be largely limited to Asia and the Pacific. With the stakes thus multiplied, the effects of an American defeat in Viet-Nam will now be felt, like the earthquake tremors, in Moscow and in Bonn, in London and Buenos Aires, in Paris and Rio de Janeiro.

THE SIMPLEST way to put it is to say that if President Johnson submits to such a defeat, he will lose just about the entire authority which an American President normally enjoys overseas. He will be viewed as a discredited braggart, a gilt-edged busted flush. While he is in the White House, the United States will never be listened to abroad. And even President Johnson's successor will hardly be able to recover the whole loss.

The kind of successor who might be brought into office by such a defeat—unprecedented in our entire history—is also worth considering. So, too, one must consider the risk involved in total loss of the international authority of any power like our fortunate nation, whose riches are the envy of the world. In the long run, this could easily amount to a serious risk of a third world war.

In the circumstances, therefore, it is just as well that President Johnson does not seem to be prepared to accept the advice of those who are now urging him to accept defeat in Viet-Nam.

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Insight and Outlook . .

Strategy on Crime

By Joseph Kraft

ON THE STRENGTH of the new National Crime Commission, the President's friends are beginning to stake a claim for him as the Nation's No. 1 crime buster. But if only because of the Commission's strong reservations are in order.

Kraft

For example, the original idea was that the Commission would concentrate on organized crime and rackets. The Commission announced last week it is, instead, going to concentrate on the daily crop of rapes, murders, muggings and thefts that have become known, thanks to Barry M. Goldwater, as "crime in the streets."

Originally, moreover, the Commission was supposed to be headed by a private citizen; Thomas E. Dewey, in fact, seems to have been approached. Now it turns out that the chairman will be a public official, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

AS TO MEMBERSHIP, the Commission is chacterized less by experience and knowledge than by the blandness that makes for acceptability to interested parties. The typical member is that safest of all creatures, a former or retiring official with ambitions—for example, Mayor Wagner of New York. The most forceful police chief in the country, Chief William Parker of Los Angeles, is excluded from the panel, presumably because he is at odds with J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI.

Out of these many different oddities there emerges a picture of what is apt to happen in the war against crime. The Commission will probably be dominated by the Attorney General and its professional staff. They will study crime problems thoroughly and make recommendations for action. The Commission itself will be called on chiefly to endorse their proposals.

At least some of the proposals are already predictable. Emphasis will be placed on raising the pay, the numbers and the quality of local police forces. Federal financial support for these efforts will be favored. So will wider use of more modern technology instead of the traditional club and pistol. There will probably also be more stress on rehabilitation of convicted criminals. The tie between crime and such social conditions as broken families may be underlined.

A MOST DIFFICULT issue is bound to arise from the intense philosophical fight between tough cops who would beat confessions out of all suspects and Freud-stricken judges who would use the law to exculpate all guilty parties. Here, the Commission will almost surely take a middle position, combining protection for the individual with protection for the community.

Indeed, the essence of the Administration's strategy is to come up with a program acceptable to men of prestige and influence so that it can then be applied without great controversy on the local, state and national levels. But will this strategy work?

One obvious weakness is the de-emphasis on organized crime. For there is a connection between racketeers and muggers. The narcotics trade, for example, is controlled by organized racketeers. Drug addicts, in turn, are responsible for many of the acts of violence that make up crime in the streets.

Organized crime, furthermore, tends to be wedded to political corruption. Where illegal gambling flourishes, the local police and politicos are almost always in on the take. The result, as seen for example in Harlem is that the crooks become the neighborhood heroes while lawful authority becomes an object of derision and contempt. And that, too, has something to do with crime in streets.

It will not be easy, accordingly, to fight crime in the streets without also going after the organized rackets. And if only because of the Bobby Baker case, any effort by the Administration to slow down the war on organized crime is bound to discredit all its efforts in the crime field.

Another weakness for me anyhow, is reliance on the blue ribbon panel of elder statesmen. Usually these are devices for making a show of action while doing nothing. Witness, for example, the 1963 commission on foreign aid headed by former Gen. Lucius Clay, and the 1964 commission on proliferation of nuclear weapons headed by former Defense Secretary Roswell Gilpatric.

In the present case, it can at least be said that the most responsible official is personally and directly involved. The Attorney General says that the fight on crime is "as important as any of my other duties." And Mr. Katzenbach has a remarkable capacity for doing constructive things in difficult circumstances.

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Inside Report . . . By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

The Bread Battle

SURPRISINGLY for Lyndon B. Johnson's consensus-style Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is sporting a large red badge on his lapel with this legend: "I will not bow down to the bread trust."

Freeman's "bread trust" is the big-five baking companies which collect nearly 60 per cent of the industry's profits. These giants are battling over the new wheat program scheduled for House action soon.

This is indeed startling in the Washington of 1965 where, according to the gospel of consensus, Big Government, Big Business, and Big Labor are supposed to cozy up together. But there is no consensus on the farm front (perhaps because President Johnson takes little personal interest here). Instead, the climate is ripe for a rip-snorting battle reminiscent of Truman days.

In simplified form, this is what the fight is all about: The Administration wants to raise the income of wheat growers. But to hold the line on the Federal budget, President Johnson has decreed a strict ceiling on farm spending.

HOW THEN COULD the wheat subsidy be financed?

Novak Evans

By raising the bushel fee that the baking companies now pay the wheat growers from 75 cents to $1.25. The bakers would have to absorb the cost or, more likely, pass it on to the consumer. Hence, foes call this fee "the bread tax."

Actually, Freeman tried an LBJ-style consensus. Early this year, when bread industry leaders met privately with him, Freeman thought they might accept some variation of the "bread tax." They didn't.

Freeman believes a compromise might have been found had it not been for a lobbyist named Maurice Rosenblatt—best known for his National Committee for an Effecitive Congress (which endorses and finances liberal candidates).

But Rosenblatt is also a paid commercial lobbyist, and Freeman believes he prodded the bread industry into battle. For their part, bread executives say they never would have bought the Freeman scheme.

Whatever the cause, the end result is a Government vs. Business battle not seen since pre-consensus days. The bread industry, claiming the plan will hike the cost of bread 2 cents a loaf, is courting big city Democratic Congressmen who never have been ecstatic about farm legislation.

FREEMAN IS fairly bursting for the fight. In a memorandum distributed to Congressmen, he contends: "The bread trust may be wringing its hands about the wheat farmers to throw up a smokescreen about its own monopolistic condition." Arguing that the price increase per loaf should be no more than seven-tenths of a cent, Freeman implies that the bread men would pocket the extra 1.3 cents.

Although the issue is still in doubt, Freeman is the clear favorite.

Republican ranks are crumbling. Congressmen from wheat states just can't afford to fight a huge farm subsidy. It was Rep. Robert Sole, a Goldwater Republican from western Kansas, who talked the House GOP Policy Committee out of taking a stand against the bill.

More important, the bread lobby hasn't been able to get through to urban Democrats in Congress who have bread buyers, not wheat growers, as constituents.

Take the case of Rep. Joseph Resnick, a first-term Democrat from Dutchess County, N. Y. Resnick has been besieged by protest mail (particularly from workers for the National Biscuit Co. (Nabisco) in Beacon, N. Y.) who were told the "bread tax" might shut down their plant. Instead of running in panic, Resnick fired off this letter to Nabisco President Lee S. Bickmore in New York.

"I HAVE NOTED that the National Biscuit Co., under your able leadership, seems to have done quite well in recent years. I also note that your personal salary and compensation has gone from $123,000 to $175,000 . . . For you as a responsible head of a large corporation to tell your employes that they will be out of business because of the increase in the price of wheat is despicable."

If the Resnicks prevail, the message will be clear: For businessmen who would oppose the Great Society the best defense is not offense. It's consensus.

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VOTE—From Page A1

Vote Rights Bill Passed By House, 328 to 74

used to discriminate and a directive to the Attorney General to file suit seeking to have them struck down as unconstitutional.

Rep. Emanuel Cellar (D-N.Y.), manager of the bill, called the final product a "very strong . . . adequate bill."

During final debate, Rep. William Cramer (R-Fla.) asked Celler for permission to read to the House an unidentified letter which Cramer said had been read to the House-Senate conference just before final agreement was reached. Celler refused, saying it would breach a confidence.

Letter From Dr. King

Later, copies of the letter were circulated among newsmen. It was a letter from Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach to Celler saying that the proposed conference agreement "was recently discussed" with Negro leader Martin Luther King and that Dr. King "has indicated that the conference bill should be speedily enacted into law . . ."

It was no secret and was widely reported at the time that conferees had discussed their proposed compromise bill with civil rights leaders.

Police Assailant Wins Probation

Jesse Hess, convicted of firing a shotgun at two Prince Georges policemen in April of 1964 was put on probation yesterday in the County Circuit Court. He was serving a three year prison sentence.

Hess, 30, of 5514 Chillum rd., was released after serving 90 days in the Maryland House of Correction. Roy W. Hooten, his attorney, told the Court Hess had controlled a drinking problem with the aid of a clergyman, and is a highly valuable ironworker and has a job waiting.

Judge Perry G. Bowen said he thought the sentence was a little lenient but places Hess on probation on condition that he stay away from alcohol and continue under the minister's supervision.

The President's Schedule

President Johnson's schedule for today:

9:30 a.m.—Signs H.R. 2985, amending Community Mental Health Center Act to authorize Federal aid in staffing mental health centers.

Noon—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, retiring ambassador to South Viet-Nam, for final report on his mission to Saigon.

12:30 p.m.—Greets some 9000 college students who have been working in Federal Government this summer.

5:30—W. Averell Harriman, accompanied by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, to report on his trip abroad, including meetings with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

High Court Aid Asked By Negro House Buyer

The Supreme Court has been asked to review a four-year-old case that began when a Negro school principal tried to buy a house in all-white Montgomery County development.

During long litigation the problem has not been resolved.

Since Roland E. Barnes thought he had bought the house in 1961, he has spent two years in Afghanistan as a teacher training adviser. He is back as assistant director of the Office of Staff Development for Montgomery County Schools. He has sold his house in Washington and rents one in Silver Spring.

The house in dispute is at 11810 Smoke Tree rd. in the Regency Estates development near Rockville. It has stood vacant for three years under a court injunction.

Developers Abraham S. Sind and Israel Cohen won the latest round when the 4th Federal Circuit Court of Appeals held in February and affirmed in May that a lower court had been wrong in ordering that the house be sold to Barnes.

Yesterday the Supreme Court was asked to overturn this ruling and order the developer to sell the house to Barnes. It probably will decide in October whether to hear arguments.

The petition, filed by Joseph L. Rauh Jr., attorney for Barnes, says the "developers defaulted for racial reasons on their contract to convey a home to (Barnes), their only Negro purchaser.

"This case involves an incredible story of housing discrimination within the very shadow of the Nation's Capitol, supported and assisted by the Federal Courts," the petition contends.

Morris D. Schwartz, attorney for the developers, who argued that race is an irrelevant factor in the contract dispute, said he has made no decision on whether to file a rebuttal statement.

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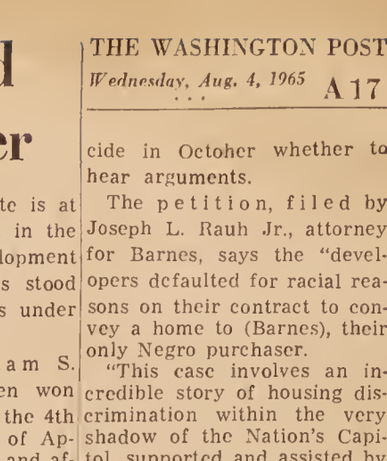

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TIME

Johnson Program . . . *By William S. White*

O'Brien's Contribution

THERE ARE TWO incredible realities about President Johnson's program in Congress, and it is a close question as to which is the more improbable.

White

One is the profound and unexampled scope of the legislation that has moved so sedately and surely through the Senate and House. What Congress under Mr. Johnson's spur is doing in all fields of social legislation is in depth and total meaning beyond what any Congress has ever done for any President in any like period — not excluding Franklin D. Roosevelt at the top of his power.

The other unreal reality is that all this is being accomplished with so quiet, so causual, an air of professional competence that the country is hardly aware of the immense alterations being made in the whole fabric of its collective life.

FIVE ENACTMENTS of historic significance have already followed one another in orderly and ordained sequence, as steadily and calmly as a trained squad of men filing by in quickstep. Four of these—aid to the Appalachian region, Federal assistance to education in a fundamental way, medicare and Negro voting rights—had been in one way or another sought for decades—for two to three decades in some instances, for 10 decades in the case of civil rights.

A fifth, the measure not merely to broaden Government-aided housing but also to provide Government rent subsidies to tenants, is so far-reaching as never before to have been proposed at all.

In any Congress one had known in the past any one of these huge bills would have provoked a struggle to shake the very walls of the Capitol. This time, each one has gone forward in about the atmosphere of strife and drama a postman might stir in making his rounds in the suburbs.

Perhaps history will have to determine the ultimate degree of wisdom or unwisdom in these unprecedented congressional actions. Some onlookers, including this onlooker, will not wait so long. They cannot down grave anxieties as to whether we ought to have gone so far so quickly in some of these many directions. Anyhow, we have gone there.

SO, HOW WAS it all done? Primarily, of course, it was done by an occupant of the White House whose skill in leading and prodding Congress is matchless in our time. But the White House shelters more than one man; and the No. 2 man in this performance is entitled to a great share of credit or blame.

This No. 2 man is Lawrence O'Brien, the President's principal agent in liaison with Congress, and before that, a member of what the eggheads around President Kennedy were pleased to call, with a certain condescension, "Kennedy's Irish Mafia." O'Brien, who loved Mr. Kennedy quite as well as the next fellow, also loved the causes and the country he was supposed to represent. So those causes and that country—and Presicnt Johnson, too—he has served with signal loyalty and high competence. If the record of the first session of the first Johnson Congress is extraordinary — and all can agree on that much, at least — extraordinary has been O'Brien's contribution to it.

No man has so ably embodied the transition from the Kennedy to the Johnson era. And no man has done his full duty with less cocktail-circuit posturing and self-promotion. The reason is not dreadfully hard to find. O'Brien is a true professional; he is concerned with results and not with doctrinal hair-splitting and ideological hissing matches.

And so nobody has had to draw him a little map of the trails through that tough terrain where the bureaucratic jungle merges with the legislative jungle up on Capitol Hill.

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Banner of Boredom . . . *By Murrey Marder*

Dividends in Rusk Dullmanship

SECRETARY OF STATE Dean Rusk on Monday ran a limp standard of boredom up the flagpole of the State Department in his attempt to squelch Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.

Marder

In one sense, Rusk probably did not intend to do that; in another sense that was exactly what he meant.

There is a paradox in the making of American foreign policy that has been only barely discernible in the publicized point-counterpoint exchanges between the Secretary and the author. It could be called the arithmetic of dullness, with its pluses and minuses.

In Rusk's view of his foreign policy objectives, he literally meant what he said when he told newsmen:

"It is the purpose of the Department of State to try to bring about what some people will call a boring situation, that is, a period of peace. I should not object if we got international relations off of the front page for a while. I see no prospect of it."

RUSK'S DESIRE to make international relationships as commonplace and dull as possible is intended to blunt the edges of crisis. The history books of a later era are likely to record that as Rusk's major accomplishment: he has been quite successful at that low-key task, although it bears no doctrinal name or slogan to commend it.

But that desire collides with another American desire: To bring zest, vitality, imaginativeness, drama, inspiration and resourcefulness into the operation of American foreign policy in a period of revolutionary transition in world affairs.

That was what the late President Kennedy tried to inject into diplomacy. He did so to the extent that in death his name remains identified with the hope and vision of progress for many peoples of the world.

President Kennedy's frustrations in stirring up, in the traditional bureaucracy, the excitement, activism, and forward-motion that he wished to generate were what Schlesinger sought to explain. Schlesinger criticized Rusk for being "unembarrassed by banality" and said, "the stereotypes of diplomacy were his native tongue." But Schlesinger also said that Rusk "proved to be the most effective Secretary of State . . . since Cordell Hull."

Many diplomats believe that Schlesinger struck an unscholarly low blow in attributing to a dead President, while Rusk is still in office, an intention to remove him after the 1964 elections. Schlesinger has replied that he should be judged by his full book, when it is published, and not on presently-printed extracts.

BUT APART from the Rusk-Schlesinger dispute, there is a more profound foreign policy issue here, with which the Johnson Administration and succeeding Administrations must grapple. Over simply stated, it is: How can American foreign policy be both dull and vibrant?

If success is achieved in tamping down crises enough to make them "boring," will the emblem of American foreign policy be a supine figure recumbent on a field of grass?

Or, instead of serving as a dreary defender of the status quo, with its officials competing only for categories of mediocrity, will the United States be a forward force in the world?

When the Kennedy Administration came into office, the United States and the Soviet Union were shrieking at each other so loudly that neither could hear what the other was saying. For years a knee-jerk reaction had governed American foreign policy; whatever the Soviet Union was for, the United States was against, and vice versa.

That noise level was suppressed enough so that when a genuine crisis arose, the Cuban missile crisis, the two capitals could signal their intentions well enough to each other to avert a mutually disastrous showdown. The same thing happened in the Berlin crisis. Dulling the edges of crisis paid off.

IT WAS and is Rusk's conviction that it is not his job to be an actor or showman, or a charismatic leader.

While President Kennedy was in office, he performed the other portion of the task. The President preempted more of the news and drama than his associates would then, or now, admit, in carrying the banner of American vitality in international affairs.

Who will fly it now? One Rusk supporter succinctly and defensively replied: "Only a President can succeed a President." But even so, it will serve neither the Nation, nor the morale or effectiveness of its employes, to fly a banner of boredom from the masthead of the State Department.

New Credit Sought in U.S. By Uruguay

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

A group of high-level Uruguayan officials arrived in the United States yesterday to begin negotiations aimed at averting the financial collapse of their tiny South American nation.

Their arrival is regarded as further evidence that Uruguay, long regarded as the most democratic and stable country of Latin America, is teetering on the edge of a financial crisis that could lead to civil war.

Underlying the mission is Uruguay's current inability to pay its $82-million foreign debt. Sone $56 million of this debt is owed to a group of private New York banks.

Crisis in May, June

The crisis began reaching a head during May and June when the Uruguayan Bank of the Republic, the government's central bank, was unable to make its scheduled payments on the debt. During that two-month period, the total due the New York banks was approximately $4 million.

After the central bank defaulted on its June payments, the New York creditor banks called in all their loans. This means that the Uruguayan government, which did not have sufficient hard currency to meet a $4-million obligation, now must get up the entire $56 million.

At first, the government attempted to borrow $130 million from an American oil consortium. However, the terms were unacceptable to the Uruguayan government, which then decided to send the economic mission to the United States in search of help.

Talks in Washington

The mission, headed by Agriculture Minister Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, reached New York yesterday. It is expected to spend several days in New York and Washington talking with the creditor banks, U.S. Government officials and representatives of the Alliance for Progress Coordinating Committee.

Its most immediate aim is to seek a refinancing of the debt. To this end, the Uruguayans want both an extension of present repayment deadlines and new loans to tide the central bank over its shortage of foreign exchange.

The creditor banks reportedly are willing to discuss the request provided that Uruguay either make the payments that matured in May and June or pledge its gold holdings to cover them.

To do this, however, could precipitate a political crisis since it involves selling off substantial gold reserves. Among many Uruguayan voters, the country's gold supply is a sacrosanct symbol identified with feelings of national pride and well-being.

Aid From U.S.?

There also is a strong likelihood that the mission will seek some assistance directly from the U.S. Government. The United States is believed willing to help out—but only on condition that Uruguay undertake a top-to-bottom reform of its shaky economic structure.

In the view of U.S. officials, to bail out the Uruguayans without insisting on reforms would only postpone an eventual reckoning while leaving Uruguay several million dollars further in debt.

The Uruguayan financial crisis is caused by many factors, among them the cost of maintaining one of the world's most lavish welfare state systems in a country that has seen a steady dwindling of demand for its meat and wool exports and that has never been able to create a viable industrial base.

This has produced a steady inflationary trend, accelerated in recent years by frequent strikes that have pushed the wage-price spiral ever higher. During 1964, the inflationary rise was 40 per cent; this year, it is expected to go as high as 60 to 70 per cent.

In recent months, this galloping inflation has caused both a flight of capital and a tendency among exporters to hold back their products in anticipation of a possible currency devaluation. The net effect has been to drain the central bank of foreign holdings to the point where it was unable to service the foreign debt.

Satellite Launched At Vandenberg Base

United Press International

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Aug. 3—The Air Force today launched a satellite employing the Atlas-Agena booster combination from this western test range of the Pacific.

The Air Force did not disclose further details or indicate whether the satellite achieved orbit.

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Potomac Watch

Downtown Renewal Outlook Is Good

By George Lardner Jr.

"AS DOWNTOWN Goes, So Goes the City," proclaims a little black and white sign in a ninth floor suite of the new Safeway International Building.

Lardner

The offices are the home of Downtown Progress, an organization of civic leaders formed five years ago to help put a new face on the center of the city.

"We're chartered in perpetuity," grins its executive director, Knox Banner. "I just hope it doesn't take that long."

With congressional approval of urban renewal for downtown finally secure, it shouldn't. About 20 years seems more like it. But with all the groundwork Downtown Progress has done, the prospects for starting soon seem good.

The authorization for downtown renewal, tacked onto the Nation's new Housing Bill, scooted through the House with only a few last-minute sputters of protest from House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S.C.) and Rep. John Dowdy (D-Tex.). To head off its inclusion in national legislation last year, McMillan had promised then he'd bring the issue to a vote as a local bill, but, whatever his reasons, he didn't make good.

THIS TIME the Administration decided not to waste any time. It put downtown renewal in the national bill and there it stayed. Shortly before a House-Senate conference on the bill, President Johnson passed the word to congressional leaders that he wanted the provision kept in. Although it had been deleted on the House side, the House conferees, led by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), turned around and approved it by a 5 to 4 vote. If downtown renewal itself is planned as well, the city should be in good shape.

For Banner's organization, "downtown" is a 632-acre area between Pennsylvania Avenue and M Street, running form 15th Street nw. as far east as North Capitol Street.

Except for a stretch along Pennsylvania Avenue that may be assigned to a special commission, it looks as though the National Capital Planning Commission will buy the idea. Preliminary studies for the NCPC's 1985 plan show the same boundaries except for Pennsylvania Avenue from John Marshall Place to 15th Street.

The first publicly sponsored renewal step, a $450,000 demonstration program along F Street between 12th and 14th Streets, should be under way and perhaps completed by the fall of 1966, officials indicate. Dreamed up by Downtown Progress, the project would be handled by city officials with a two-thirds Federal grant that doesn't depend on the new legislation.

"WE WANT to see how we can better the pedestrian's chances downtown without banning cars altogether," says Assistant Engineer Commissioner Edwin Adams.

Wider sidewalks, benches, kiosks, stricter speed limits and specially colored street surfaces to warn motorists of the go-slow area may be tried, Banner says. He hopes the experiment will prompt F Street businessmen to rehabilitate their stores as well. "It may be the ultimate solution for all of F and G Streets," he adds.

Downtown renewal itself is also expected to stress private redevelopment. Banner estimates that less than 20 per cent of the project area will be cleared by public action. NCPC studies tentatively put the net project cost at $107 million; the gross project cost (which doesn't count proceeds from land sales) at $238.6 million.

Local officials hope that the city's one-third share of the $107 million can be met entirely with credits for the cost of public improvements. But their hopes—and probably the pace of downtown renewal—seem to depend largely on getting a new set of ground rules the Urban Renewal Administration will grant for downtown areas.

AND THE ground rules ought to be rewritten.

Under the present setup, for example, the cost of a new downtown library, which will serve the entire city, can be used to defray the local expense of urban renewal only to the extent that downtown residents use the library. Yet downtown renewal is really renewal for the whole city. To treat the public buildings that belong downtown as mere "neighborhood improvements" hardly seems reasonable.

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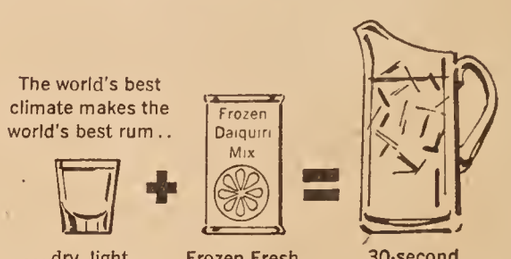
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The Day's Activities in Congress

Senate

Meets at 10 a.m.

Committees:

Commerce. 9:30 a.m. Open. On P.L. 88-108, relating to railroad work rules disputes. To hear Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Rm. S-126, Capitol.

Judiciary. Refugees and escapees subcommittee. 9:30 a.m. Open. On Viet-Nam refugees. To hear Dr. John Reed, AID; George Ross, Foster Parents Plan; Paul Cherney, International Social Service; Dr. R. Norris Wilson, U.S. Committee for Refugees. Rm. 1318, New Bldg.

Agriculture and Forestry. 10 a.m. Exec. Rm. 324, Old Bldg.

Appropriations. Defense subcommittee. 10 a.m. Exec. Armed Services committee invited. On H.R. 9221, defense appropriations. To hear Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. Rm. 1202, New Bldg.

Foreign Relations. Subcommittee. 10 a.m. Open. On S.J. Res. 13 and S.J. Res. 42, Ryuku Islands claims legislation; Gut Dam claims agreement. To hear Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor; Sens. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii). Rm. 4221, New Bldg.

Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. 10 a.m. Open. On proposed changes. To hear Rep Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.); Committee to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee; Historical Evaluation and Research Organization. Rm. AE-1, Capitol.

Judiciary. 10:30 a.m. Exec. Rm. 2300, New Bldg.

Conferees. 2 p.m. Exec. On H.R. 7997, independent offices appropriations. Rm. S-228, Capitol.

Conferees. 2:30 p.m. Exec. On S. 2054, to amend Peace Corps bill. Rm. S-116, Capitol.

Conferees. 4 p.m. Exec. On S. 4, Water Quality Act of 1965. Rm. S-224.

House

Meets at noon. To consider conference report (H.R. 8439), Military Construction Authorization Act; S. 1742, International Finance Corporation; H.R. 7843, payment of unused accrued leave to survivors of members of the armed forces.

Committees:

Armed Services. Subcommittee No. 1. 10 a.m. Open. On H.R. 6852, national stockpile-Abaca; H.R. 9047, zinc stockpile release; H.R. 9544, national stockpile, rubber; Con. Res. 450, national stockpile, nickel; H. Con. Res. 453, national stockpile, magnesium; H. Con. Res. 454, national stockpile, diamond dies and bismuth alloy; H. Con. Res. 455, national stockpile, hyoscine. To hear representatives of Office of Emergency Planning, General Services Administration, and public witnesses. Rm. 2212, Rayburn Bldg.

Armed Services. Subcommittee No. 2. 10 a.m. Open. To continue on H.R. 8243, Reserve merger. To hear Frank E. G. Weil, American Veterans Committee. Rm. 2118, Rayburn Bldg.

Banking and Currency. Domestic Finance Subcommittee. 10 a.m. Open. On infiltration of undesirable elements into banking. To continue with Kenneth A. Randall, chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Rm. 2128, Rayburn Bldg.

Banking & Currency. 9:30 a.m. Exec. On S. 2298, international wheat agreement. Rm. 2128, Rayburn Bldg.

District of Columbia. Subcommittee No. 3. 10 a.m. Exec. On H.R. 3394, H.R. 3411 and H.R. 3814, reporting physical abuse of children; H.R. 7488, amend chancery law. Rm. 1310, Longworth Bldg.

Education and Labor. General Subcommittee on Labor. 11 a.m. Exec. On H.R. 8259, Fair Labor Standards Act. Rm. 2261, Rayburn Bldg.

Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy. 10 a.m. Open. To determine the utilization of excess U.S.-owned foreign currencies in certain countries. To hear Merlyn N. Trued, Assistant Secretary of Treasury. Rm. 2200, Rayburn Bldg.

Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements. 10:30 a.m. Exec. On Project Camelot and the behavioral sciences research program of the State Department. To hear Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Rm. 2172, Rayburn Bldg.

Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations. 10:30 a.m. Exec. Continuation of markup on H.R. 6277, Foreign Service Act. Rm. 2255, Rayburn Bldg.

House Administartion. 10:30 a.m. Exec. On pending business. Rm. H-329, Capitol.

Interior and Insular Affairs. 9:45 a.m. Open. On miscellaneous committee business. Rm. 1324, Longworth Bldg.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce. 10 a.m. Exec. On pending business. Rm. 2123, Rayburn Bldg.

Judiciary. Subcommittee No. 1. 10 a.m. Open. On private immigration bills. Rm. 2237, Rayburn Bldg.

Judiciary. Subcommittee No. 2. 10 a.m. Exec. On pending legislation. Rm. 2140, Rayburn Bldg.

Judiciary. Subcommittee No. 5. 10 a.m. Open. On H.J. Res. 2 and related bills, state legislative apportionment proposals. To hear James A. Clendinen, editor, Tampa Tribune, Tampa, Fla., accompanied by Rep. Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.); Walter L. Smith, State Senator, New Jersey; Gus Tyler, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh, Detroit. Rm. 2141, Rayburn Bldg.

Judiciary. Subcommittee No. 10 a.m. Open. On H.R. 4347 and related bills, copyright revision. To hear George Cary, deputy register of copyrights; Ralph H. Dwan, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.; Lyle Lodwick, Williams and Wilkins Publishing Co.; George Hamid, International Association of Amusement Parks. Rm. 2226, Rayburn Bldg.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Subcommittee on Coast Guard. 9:30 a.m. Open. On H.R. 156, H.R. 723, and H.R. 7491, to require inspection of certain towing vessels. To hear public witnesses. Rm. 1334, Longworth Bldg.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Subcommittee on Oceanography. 10 a.m. Open. To continue on various bills relative to the national oceanographic program. To hear members of Congress; Dr. Donald F. Hornig, director, Office of Science and Technology; Dr. J. Herbert Holloman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; representatives of Environmental Science Services Administration. Caucus Rm., Cannon Bldg.

Post Office and Civil Service. 10 a.m. Exec. On pay legislation. Rm. 215, Cannon Bldg.

Public Works. Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors. 10 a.m. Open. To continue on omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. To hear Corps of Engineers and public witnesses. Rm. 2167, Rayburn Bldg.

Rules. 10:30 a.m. Open. S. 1648, Public Works and Economic Development Act; H.R. 2091, relating to establishment of concession policies in areas administered by National Park Service. Rm. H-313, Capitol.

Science and Astronautics. 10 a.m. Open. To continue on H.R. 2626, to provide that the Bureau of Standards shall consider adoption of the metric system. Ho hear Dr. Robert P. Fischells, The Metric Assn.; Dr. Thomas J. Macek, American Pharmaceutical Assn. Council, accompanied by Dr. Edward G. Feldman, director American Pharmaceutical Assn. Rm. 2318, Rayburn Bldg.

Science and Astronautics. Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development. 10 a.m. Open. To continue hearings regarding the future of the National Science Foundation. Seminar, manpower and training. To hear Gerhard Colm, National Planning Assn.; Bryce Crawford, University of Minnesota; Bowen C. Dees, National Science Foundation; William A. Douglass, Careers, Inc., New York City, N. James Killian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Fredrick Terman, Stanford University; M. H. Trytten, National Academy of Sciences. Rm. 2325, Rayburn Bldg.

Ways and Means. 10 a.m. Open. On H.R. 6568, coconut oil bill. To hear representatives of Coconut Oil Consumer Committee; Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp.; Cargill, Inc.; Drew Foods Corp. Committee Rm., Longworth Bldg.